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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/809,423	03/26/2004	Takayoshi Togino	12219/46	6816
<div>23838 7590 06/19/2007</div> <div>KENYON & KENYON LLP 1500 K STREET N.W. SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20005</div>				
			EXAMINER SELBY, GEVELL V	
			ART UNIT 2622	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/809,423

Applicant(s)

TOGINO, TAKAYOSHI

Examiner

Gevell Selby

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-3 and 5-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,34.**

In regard to claim 1, Takada et al., US 7,176,973, discloses an imaging system, comprising:

an imaging unit (see figure 7, element 34), and
an illumination device (see figure 7, element 28), wherein: said imaging unit comprises an imaging lens (see figure 7, element 32) and an imaging device (see figure 7, element 36) located on an image plane of said imaging lens, and
said illumination device is positioned in such a way as to direct illumination light in a direction along an optical axis of each imaging unit, wherein said optical axis of each imaging unit is defined by an axis that passes through a common object point at an imaging position and a center of each imaging lens (see figure 7, dashed line: the illumination light as directed along the optical axis of the of the imaging unit after reflecting off mirror 22).

The Takada reference does not disclose that the imaging system discloses a plurality of imaging units and said plurality of imaging units are two-dimensionally arranged in rows and columns.

Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses an imaging system comprising a plurality of imaging units wherein each imaging unit comprises and a common imaging lens (see figures 3 and 4, element 4), a micro lens (see figures 3 and 4, elements 40-52), and an imaging device (see figures 3 and 4, element 3-17) and said plurality of imaging units are two-dimensionally arranged in rows and columns (see figure 2 and column 3, lines 47-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, to have a plurality of imaging units and said plurality of imaging units are two-dimensionally arranged in rows and columns, in order to capture more light by better focusing the light from the lens onto the imaging devices, creating a higher quality image with less shading.

In regard to claim 2, Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 1. The Takada reference discloses wherein said illumination device is located at a position where a subject is illuminated from a periphery of said imaging device or said imaging lens (see figure 7).

In regard to claim 3, Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 1. The Takada reference

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discloses wherein said illumination device comprises a common light source located behind said imaging devices (see figure 7, element 28 and 36).

In regard to claim 5, Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 1. The Takada reference discloses wherein said illumination device is located at a position where illumination light is directed coaxially with respect to the optical axes of said imaging units (see figure 7, dashed line: the illumination light as directed along the optical axis of the of the imaging unit after reflecting off mirror 22).

In regard to claim 6, Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 1. The Cox reference discloses wherein said plurality of imaging lenses is a lens array with integrally formed lenses (see figure 4, element 40-52 and column 4, lines 25-42).

In regard to claim 7 Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 6. The Cox reference discloses wherein said lens array is located at a position adjustable in a normal direction to a plane thereof (see column 4, lines 34-42: each lens is adjusted, in a normal direction to the plane of the imaging array, to various separation distances from the lens 4 and the imaging devices so that more light can be captured).

In regard to claim 8 Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 6. The Cox reference discloses wherein said lens array is located at a position adjustable in two orthogonal directions in a plane thereof (see column 4, lines 34-42: each lens is adjusted, in a plane

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orthogonal the imaging array in direction away and toward the imaging devices, to various separation distances from the lens 4 and the imaging devices so that more light can be captured).

In regard to claim 9 Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 1. The Cox reference discloses wherein each of said imaging units are located with a center substantially in alignment with an optical axis thereof (see figure 4).

In regard to claim 10 Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 1. The Cox reference discloses wherein in each of said plurality of imaging units, said imaging lens and said imaging device are located such that in adjoining imaging units, a spacing between said imaging lenses is larger than that between said imaging devices (see figure 3, elements 14, 16, 30 and 32).

In regard to claim 11 Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 1. The Cox reference discloses wherein each of said imaging lenses and each of said imaging devices are arranged in an at least one direction and on a concavely curved surface with respect to said common object point (see figure 4).

3. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Wildes et al., US 5,751,836.

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In regard to claim 4 Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 1. The Takada and Cox references do not disclose wherein said illumination device comprises a plurality of illumination light sources, wherein said plurality of illumination light sources are each located with respect to each of said plurality of imaging units.

Wildes et al., US 5,751,836, discloses an imaging system for eye recognition with an array of light sources (see figure 2, element 202 which surround the imager (see column 3, lines 41-44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, and further in view of Wildes et al., US 5,751,836, wherein said illumination device comprises a plurality of illumination light sources, wherein said plurality of illumination light sources are each located with respect to each of said plurality of imaging units, in order to illuminate the entire eye with an even amount of light, to provide a higher quality image without shading.

4. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Fukuma et al., US 5,886,780.

In regard to claim 12 Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, discloses the imaging system according to claim 1 as described above. The combination of Takada and Cox further discloses an identity authentication system. The Takada reference discloses comprising: a data generation block (see figure 5, element

36), and an identification block (see figure 5, element 40), wherein: in said imaging system, said each imaging unit simultaneously picks up images inclusive of an image of a pupil of an individual to be authenticated, which is located at an object-point position (see figure 6, step 5 and column 6, lines 6-10), said data generation block extracts, from a synthesized fundus image, data indicative of traits thereof, and said identification block compares extracted data with separately stored data (see figure 6, step 6 and column 6, lines 11-15).

The Takada and Cox references do not disclose comprising a fundus image synthesis block wherein said fundus image synthesis block comprises a step of cutting the image of the pupil of the individual to be authenticated out of each of the images picked up by said imaging system, and a step of using cut-out images of the pupil as pixels to rearrange said pixels corresponding to an arrangement of said imaging units for synthesis of a fundus image.

Fukuma et al., US 5,886,780, discloses an imaging system with a fundus image synthesis block (see figure 7, element 91) that synthesizes a fundus image and provides it for the display to display (see figure 7 and column 7, lines 54-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Takada et al., US 7,176,973, in view of Cox et al., US 6,556,349, and further in view of Fukuma et al., US 5,886,780, to have a fundus image synthesis block wherein said fundus image synthesis block comprises a step of cutting the image of the pupil of the individual to be authenticated out of each of the images picked up by said imaging system, and a step of using cut-out images of the

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pupil as pixels to rearrange said pixels corresponding to an arrangement of said imaging units for synthesis of a fundus image, in order have the added functionality of being able to display the fundus image, so the user can verify the image was captured correctly.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US 6,591,001, discloses an image system the performs iris recognition .

US 6,532,298, discloses a compact imaging system with captures iris images.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gevell Selby whose telephone number is 571-272-7369. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M. - 5:30 PM (every other Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivek Srivastava can be reached on 571-272-7304. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

gvs



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